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NOTES OF CASES.

PAROL AGREEMENTS—CONTRACT TO MARRY.—A contract to marry within three years is held, in *Lewis v. Tapman* (Md.), 47 L. R. A. 385, not to be within the provision of the statute of frauds as to agreements not to be performed within a year.

COMMON CARRIERS.—A licensed carrier within a city, hauling for all who require his services, is held, in *Farley v. Lavary* (Ky.), 47 L. R. A. 383, to be liable as a common carrier while carrying goods outside the city, although he could not have been compelled to take them outside the city.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—An agent of a laundry in another State who collects garments and sends them out of the State to be washed and laundered and afterwards redelivers them to their owners is held, in *Smith v. Jackson* (Tenn.), 47 L. R. A. 416, not to be engaged in commerce so as to be protected against a privilege tax.

COVENANTS RUNNING WITH LAND—FENCES.—A covenant in a deed to a railroad company, by which the grantors agree to build a fence along the railroad or not hold the company responsible for damages to stock, is held, in *Brown v. Southern Pac. Co.* (Or.), 47 L. R. A. 409, to be personal to the grantors, and not to run with the land.

PARENT AND CHILD—MOTHER'S RIGHT TO SUE FOR PERSONAL INJURY TO CHILD.—A mother is held, in *Keller v. St. Louis* (Mo.), 47 L. R. A. 391, not to be entitled to damages for injuries to a minor child, the care and custody of which have been given to her by a divorce decree, where the father is still charged with the duty of supporting the child.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—OBLIGATION IMPOSED BY STATUTE.—The obligation imposed by statute upon a county to pay bonds of another county from which it was formed is held, in *Robertson v. Blaine County* (C. C. A. 9th C.), 47 L. R. A. 459, to be in the nature of a specialty, and not governed by a statute as to the time for actions on contract obligations or obligations in writing.

LIEN OF JUDGMENTS OF FEDERAL COURTS.—The restriction upon the lien of judgments of Federal courts which a State statute attempted to impose was held, in *Blair v. Ostrander* (Iowa), 47 L. R. A. 469, to be ineffectual prior to the act of Congress of August 1, 1888, but was held operative thereafter. The annotation to this case presents the decisions on the subject of the lien of judgments of Federal courts.

GARNISHMENT OF EXECUTORS.—Garnishment against an executor to reach a debt of the decedent before decree for distribution of assets, is denied in *Hudson v. Wilber* (Mich.), 47 L. R. A. 345, in the absence of statutory permission, although